# Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 65, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1791. [Whole No. 273.]


*FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.*

## EDUCATION.

THE Engliſh papers repreſent the rioters at Birmingham as an ignorant rabble. And that it is of ſuch that mobs are always compoſed. Whether a man is much of a philoſopher or not, he cannot well avoid reflecting on the miſchiefs done, and loſſes of property ſuffered, as well as the terror, diſturbance and diſgrace, reſulting from theſe violent diſorders. A man will then ſee that, as the moſt ignorant of men are the actors in theſe ſcenes, ignorance is the true cauſe of all the miſchief. Inſtead of hanging men, though doubtleſs they deſerved the gallows, let the government of England look to the root of the evil. The loſs of property is ſaid to have amounted to ſome hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. Had the intereſt of the ſum been applied for the ſupport of ſchools, and the rioters, in their youth, been taught in them, it is probable that they would not have been concerned.—From whence it may be inferred, that the neglect of education coſts more than the proviſion for it. For it is certainly right, in keeping the accouut between ignorance and knowledge, to charge the former with the miſchief it does. A ſchool-houſe will turn out in the end a better ſecurity of the public peace, than a regiment of the horſe guards. We ſee the latter did not arrive in time to protect the ſufferers at Birmingham. It is eaſier, cheaper and wiſer, as well as more humane, to prevent evil, than to remedy or puniſh it after it is done. How few perſons, who have been tolerably well educated, have been diſturbers of the public peace. The gallows would atteſt the truth of this remark, if the hiſtory of its obſcure and almoſt unpitied victims could now be told. Very few, eſpecially of the natives of America, have ſuffered, whoſe fate could not juſtly be aſcribed to the neglect of their youth—Shall we then go on ſmoothly as they do in England, hanging one half the people to keep the other half quiet in their beds?—or will our men of humanity, and our politicians, beſtir themſelves at laſt, and by eſtabliſhing ſchools, get at the fountain head of the evil, and endeavor to diminiſh crimes and puniſhments by baniſhing ignorance?

All other public cares are worſe than loſt, for while they puniſh offenders with more and more fruitleſs ſeverity, they divert our attention from the true nature and proper remedy of the evil.

---

PARIS, September 6.

THE Bourdeaux chamber of commerce has importunately demanded the recall of the decree, granting liberty and equal privileges with the whites to the mulattoes in St. Domingo. This is directly contrary to the opinion of the citizens of Bourdeaux, who in their petition on this ſubject, voluntarily offered to embark in quality of ſoldiers, to compell the coloniſts to comply with the decree of May 15th. The municipality and friends of the conſtitution wiſhed to prevent the ſetting out of the meſſenger that had been engaged to carry the addreſs of the chamber of commerce to the National Aſſembly; but the mercantile and naval bodies urged his departure, conſidering, no doubt, that the commercial intereſts had at leaſt as good a right to petition, as the club conſtitutioniſts.

*Sept.* 26. It is currently reported here, and very confidently believed, that the King, ſince his acceptance of the conſtitution, refuſed to receive a packet addreſſed to him by his brothers, or to hear any verbal explanation of the contents from the bearer; to whom he ſaid, that he could hold no correſpondence with the Princes till their return to Paris.

Every thing is as peaceable and quiet here as if nothing had happened; trade is taking its uſual courſe, and we have not the leaſt ſuſpicion of any of the powers of Europe attempting to diſturb our domeſtic tranquility. We ſhall, however, be prepared for defending ourſelves, but we ſhall treat any attacks as thoſe of an aſſaſſin, who endeavors to diſturb individual repoſe.

The choice of a new Marine Miniſter was not declared or known yeſterday.

Conformable to the decree of the National Aſſembly, two preachers yeſterday informed the Municipality of Paris, that they had formed contracts to enter into wedlock immediately.

M. de Segur, who was lately appointed ambaſſador to Rome, will, it is ſaid, proceed to England to replace M. de la Luzerne, deceaſed.

---

DUBLIN, September 17.

Yeſterday wheat ſell in proportion of laſt week, four ſhillings a barrel. If flour gets any thing of a tolerable fall, the aſſize of bread being ſtruck from the average of both, we may expect an addition of half a pound to the twelve-penny loaf. Potatoes now ſell in Francis-ſtreet at four-pence a ſtone, and cheaper by the hundred. The fine weather we have happily experienced for ſome time paſt, has occaſoned this reduction of the late extravagant rates of two ſuch eſſential neceſſaries of life.

Whatever may be the opinions of the people of Ireland on political ſubjects, we hope the French king's acceptation of the conſtitution will give ſincere and general pleaſure—as preventing the effuſion of human blood—putting a ſtop to the madneſs of ambitious or capricious wars, and exalting 25,000,000 of people to the rank of freemen.

---

LONDON-DERRY.

We have received from Philadelphia letters and papers down to the 3d of Auguſt. All accounts agree in a favorable report of the increaſing proſperity of the United States—their ſtocks are now above par, as money is coming into them from all the countries of Europe—the ſubſcriptions to the federal or national bank were filled up in a few minutes, and their crops this ſeaſon, are rich and plentiful. The Indian war has taken a fortunate turn: On the 1ſt of June, Brig. Gen. Scott totally defeated the ſavages on the banks of the Wabaſh; the American army was ſoon after joined by 500 Indians, and the hoſtile nations have ſued for peace. The now fifteen ſtates (by the junction of Vermont and Kentucky) were to meet in Congreſs the beginning of October.

---

LONDON, September 30.

The Duke of York's marriage was celebrated yeſterday at Berlin. Political formalities would have deferred it for ſome months, but theſe obſtacles the impatience and addreſs of a lover found means to remove.

M. La Fayette is to ſucceed M. Bouille in the command of the troops in the departments of the Meurthe and the Moſelle.

---

EUROPEAN STATE OF POLITICS.

The Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, are ſaid to have met about ſomething, but no one can clearly tell what; they may or may not have converſed concerning France, but whatever they may intend, it is to be truſted little miſchief to the cauſe of liberty in an age like the preſent, can enſue againſt the energy of an unanimous people, which as advocates for a different form of government from that which they lately experienced, the French nation certainly are—for if abſolute monarchs be permitted to ſuggeſt by what form a neighbouring kingdom ſhall be governed, little in favor of the people can be expected. Imperfect as the new conſtitution at preſent may be, the people of France have now ſufficient materials with which to work out their own happineſs, without the interference of ſurrounding nations; and we will hope there is too much virtue in Europe, to ſuffer ſuch an officious aſſiſtance.

SPAIN

Has involved itſelf in a war with Morocco, at a time when all its vigilance requires to be exerciſed at home, to prevent an univerſal ſpirit of diſcontent from breaking out into action in its own provinces. The late edicts directed againſt the French inhabitants of Spain, have, and little elſe could be anticipated, ſet the natives to enquire what this liberty is which provokes ſuch a ſpirit of perſecution; but the advocates for freedom in Spain have a ſtubborn foe to contend with in the clergy, who are a much more powerful body than ever they were in France—moreover, the French being expelled the kingdom, they have no philoſophical leaders to urge them on; the Spaniſh people of weight and conſequence being at preſent by no means remarkable for that liberal mode of thinking which has long diſtinguiſhed their Gallic neighbors.

THE PAPAL STATES OF ITALY

Have lately diſcovered ſtrong ſymptoms of diſcontent; and the miſchief of it is, his Holineſs has no power to oppoſe againſt any advances that may be made upon his ancient prerogatives, but the artillery of anathema, which of late years has been diſcovered to be very harmleſs in its effects.

POLAND

Has yet met with no interruption in its happy revolution; the new wheels which have been inſerted in the machinery of its conſtitution, have been put into motion, and found to work well and harmoniouſly with the whole. Neighbouring deſpotiſm effects to frown, but its frowns are deſpiſed; though much remains at ſome future time to be done for the Poles. The people at large are certainly happier circumſtanced than they were, and the nobility not leſs ſo. Comparative liberty has been given, without licentiouſneſs having been encouraged.

RUSSIA

Has begun to fulfil her terms with the Porte, and the peace, at length eſtabliſhed between theſe violent foes, promiſes to be one of ſome continuation.

TURKEY

Having temporarily diſengaged itſelf from its unſucceſsful conflict in Europe, finds its Aſiatic poſſeſſions in a great ferment: but having now leiſure to attend to them, it is not ſuppoſed from the ſanguinary mode in which the Court of Conſtantinople proceeds in caſes of rebellion, that any loſs of territory on that quarter will be the conſequence.

---

# CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,*

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

(CONCLUDED.)

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*On the Appropriation Bill for the year* 1792.

MR. GILES was of opinion that the committee had done their duty, and had acted in conformity to the reſolution of the Houſe. He mentioned his being one of a ſmall minority againſt that reſolution, when it was under conſideration. At that time, he ſaid, he was of opinion, that ſome previous examination was neceſſary.

He adverted to the eſtimate from the Secretary of the Senate. That officer called for 4500 dollars, for contingent expences, though it did not appear that there was a deficiency in the ſum of 3000 dollars granted laſt year. The only reaſon that was given for an increaſe of 50 per cent. was, the increaſed price of the articles to be purchaſed. He was againſt allowing an unneceſſary latitude in appropriations. It would generally be found, he ſaid, that the expenditures would come up very near to the ſum appropriated; and if 3000 dollars were ſufficient laſt year, it remained to be determined whether the increaſed price of articles warranted an increaſe of 50 per cent. in the ſums to be appropriated now. If an increaſe in the appropriations for the department of war, from good reaſons, was neceſſary, this was no reaſon why the contingent expences of the Senate ſhould increaſe. He hoped the paſſage of the bill would not be precipitated, and was of opinion that information ſhould be previouſly obtained.

He approved of the idea ſuggeſted by Mr. Gerry, to call on executive officers at ſtated times for their accounts. It had been ſaid that members could ſeek for information at their offices; he thought it more proper that the officers ſhould be called upon to bring their accounts to the Houſe. He did not like the mode pointed out; and, indeed even ſuppoſing the members had neglected a duty, yet he hoped further time would not be refuſed. He was for the committee's riſing.

Mr. Barnwell was of opinion, that the report of the Treaſurer, containing a full account of the receipt and expenditure of all the public money, was the fulleſt information that need be received, neither the members of the Houſe, or a committee of it, could poſſibly examine into the minutiæ and items of every public account—The Comptroller, Treaſurer and Regiſter were the proper officers to do this. If any member of the Houſe was diſſatisfied with any particular charge received at the treaſury, he could either as an individual call and examine into its propriety, or on the floor of the Houſe call for the information he wanted to ſatisfy his mind.

Mr. Fitzſimons was againſt the committee's riſing. Many of the items in the appropriation bill were right without doubt, and papers were on the table to explain the propriety of others. Salaries would not be diſputed. If clerks were unemployed at the offices, they would not be paid. The contemplated appropriations for contingent and incidental expences depended on eſtimates which were before the committee; and if any are thought too conſiderable, motions may be made to reduce them; but to riſe now would be mere waſte of time. He enumerated ſome of the objects of expence which called for a larger appropriation this year to remove the general objections of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Madiſon conſidered the preſent a good opportunity to determine how far the Houſe could go into an examination of the accounts of public officers. It was true that the repreſentatives of the people were the guardians of the public money, and conſequently it was their duty to ſatisfy themſelves as far as poſſible of the ſources from

which money flowed into the treaſury—how that money was applied—under what authority, and to enquire at different times what balance actually remained in the treaſury. This he conceived could beſt be done by appointing a committee periodically to examine the books of the Treaſurer, ſee what balance appeared on the face of them, and enquire whether that balance was really in the treaſury.

He mentioned the practice of the former Congreſs to appoint four committees to inſpect the operations of the four departments under them. Theſe departments, he obſerved, however, now belonged more to the executive; but ſtill as the repreſentatives were by the conſtitution, made the guardians of the public money, they had a right and it was their duty to inſpect the operations of the treaſury department. This right could not be conveniently exerciſed, in his opinion, by the whole body, but ſhould by a detachment from it who would report the neceſſary information. This mode of proceeding was uſual, —he inſtanced the practice of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and of ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures. Even if theſe enquiries procured no more information than was obtained by means of reports from the different officers of government, yet being made by the immediate repreſentatives of the people they would give more ſatisfaction. So far as it was uſeful to aſcertain the real balance in the treaſury, ſo far theſe periodical committees would be of the firſt utility. A queſtion aroſe, whether the progreſs of the bill before the committee ſhould be ſtopped to make thoſe enquiries, or whether it ſhould be ſuffered to go on, on the ſuppoſition that all was right. He wiſhed the proper regulations on this ſubject ſettled, as ſtanding regulations, and to be adopted before any idea of their neceſſity ſhould ariſe from ſuſpicious circumſtances.

Mr. Lawrance wiſhed to proceed in the bill as far as the information already in the poſſeſſion of the Houſe would carry them.

Mr. Gerry made ſome obſervations to ſhow that accounts from the treaſury could never give the information wanted—they generally ſtated ſums of money paid to individuals, without mention of particular objects to which they were meant to be applied. This was a favorable opportunity, he obſerved, to eſtabliſh ſome ſuch regulations as were contemplated by members. Our officers have and deſerve the confidence of the people;—it would be too late to attempt to make thoſe regulations when there were reaſons for ſuſpicions, the influence of ſuſpected officers would be exerted to oppoſe them.

Some further remarks were made by Meſſrs. Baldwin, Giles, and Fitzſimons, after which the queſtion was put, and the committee roſe to ſit again.

---

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*On the Poſt-Office Bill.*

Mr. Sedgwick moved to ſtrike out all that clauſe which deſignated the roads and to inſert, inſtead thereof, theſe words, "*by ſuch route, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, cauſe to be eſtabliſhed.*"

It had appeared, he ſaid, to be the ſenſe of the Houſe, when this ſubject was formerly under conſideration, that the demarcation of the particular roads ſhould be entruſted to the executive:—the only difference had been with reſpect to the mode of expreſſion; but the effect was ſtill to have been the ſame; ſome gentlemen thinking it beſt to leave the details of this buſineſs entirely to the ſupreme executive, others wiſhing to name the poſtmaſter-general. The members of the houſe, he obſerved, could not be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs every information, that might be requiſite, on this ſubject; and their opinions were liable to be biaſſed by local intereſts:—he had ever conſidered it as highly incumbent on the houſe to give the people every poſſible information on public concerns:—but in this, as in every other ſubject, he thought it ſufficient that the houſe ſhould eſtabliſh the principle, and then leave it to the executive to carry it into effect.

Mr. Livermore obſerved, that the legiſlative body being empowered by the conſtitution "to eſtabliſh poſt-offices and poſt-roads" it is as clearly their duty to deſignate the roads, as to eſtabliſh the offices; and he did not think they could with propriety delegate that power, which they were themſelves appointed to exerciſe:—ſome gentlemen, he knew, were of opinion, that the buſineſs of the United States could be better tranſacted by a ſingle perſon, than by many; but this was not the intention of the Conſtitution:—but that, it was provided, that the government ſhould be adminiſtered by repreſentatives, of the people's choice; ſo that every man, who has the right of voting, ſhall be in ſome meaſure concerned in making every law for the United States.—The eſtabliſhment of poſt-roads he conſidered as a very important object; but he did not wiſh to ſee them ſo diffuſed, as to become a heavy charge where the advantage reſulting from them would be but ſmall; nor on the other hand, for the ſake of bringing a revenue into the treaſury, conſent to ſtraiten them ſo as to check the progreſs of information.

If the poſt-office were to be regulated by the will of a ſingle perſon, the diſſemination of intelligence might be impeded, and the people kept entirely in the dark with reſpect to the tranſactions of government;—or the poſt maſter, if veſted with the whole power, might branch out the office to ſuch a degree, as to make them prove a heavy burden to the United States.—In many inſtances, the expenſe is productive of a benefit ſufficient to counterbalance it: in others, no public benefit ariſes; but ſome individuals reap a private advantage from the inſtitution, whilſt it is injurious to others.—The moſt material point in his opinion, was to determine the road itſelf:—if the houſe gave up that, they might as well leave all the reſt of the buſineſs to the diſcretion of the poſt-maſter, and permit him to ſettle the rates of poſtage, and every other particular relative to the poſt-office, by ſaying at once "there ſhall be a poſt-maſter general, who ſhall have the whole government of the poſt-office, under ſuch regulations, as he, from time to time, ſhall be pleaſed to enact.

Mr. Sedgwick felt himſelf by no means diſpoſed to reſign all the buſineſs of the Houſe to the Preſident, or to any one elſe; but he thought that the executive part of the buſineſs ought to be left to executive officers:—he did not, for his part, know the particular circumſtances of population, geography, *&c.* which had been taken into the calculation by the ſelect committee, when they pointed out the roads delineated in the bill; but he would aſk, whether they underſtood the ſubject ſo thoroughly, as the executive officer would, who being reſponſible to the people for the proper diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in him, muſt uſe his utmoſt diligence in order to a ſatisfactory execution of the delegated power?—As to the conſtitutionality of this delegation, it was admitted by the Committee themſelves, who brought in the bill:—for if the power was altogether indelegable, no part of it could be delegated; and if a part of it could, he ſaw no reaſon why the whole could not:—the ſecond ſection was as unconſtitutional as the firſt; for it is there ſaid, that "it ſhall be lawful for the poſt-maſter-general to eſtabliſh ſuch other roads as poſt-roads, as to him may ſeem neceſſary."

Congreſs, he obſerved, are authoriſed not only to eſtabliſh poſt-offices and poſt-roads, but alſo to borrow money:—but is it underſtood that Congreſs are to go in a body, to borrow every ſum that may be requiſite? is it not rather their office to determine the principle on which the buſineſs is to be conducted; and then delegate the power of carrying their reſolves into execution? They are alſo empowered to coin money; and if no part of their power was delegable, he did not know but they might be obliged to turn coiners, and work in the mint themſelves:—nay they muſt even act the part of executioners, in puniſhing piracies committed on the high ſeas.—In the delegation of power, the whole purpoſe, in his opinion, is anſwered, when the rules, by which the buſineſs is to be conducted, are pointed out by law:—nor could he diſcover any thing in the conſtitution, to reſtrict the houſe from adopting this mode of conducting buſineſs.

Mr. Hartley.—I cannot agree with the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, that as often as this buſineſs had been agitated, there had been a majority in the houſe in favor of leaving it to the executive to deſignate the poſt-roads—Nay, ſo far as my recollection (which is perhaps not ſo good as that gentleman's) ſerves me, we uniformly have had a majority for Congreſs to point out the poſt-roads.

The Conſtitution ſeems to have intended that we ſhould exerciſe all the powers reſpecting the eſtabliſhing poſt-roads we are capable of, but the gentleman ſays we are not competent to this duty—that it muſt be entruſted to the executive.

Sir, In many queſtions, concerning the property or geography of the United States, we had full information on this floor from every quarter. The people's intereſts and circumſtances have been known, however diſtinctly or differently ſituated.

On the ſubject of the poſt-office there has been much diſcuſſion—almoſt the whole of the roads here ſtated, have appeared in bills before, and though the gentleman (who made the motion for ſtriking out) may not perfectly underſtand all the roads, yet if he will be ſo good as to attend to the gentlemen who repreſent the different parts of the Union, he ought to be ſatisfied.

Unleſs they are prejudiced they can certainly give the beſt information.

If it was left to the Preſident or Poſt-Maſter-General, neither is acquainted with all the roads contemplated, they muſt depend in a great degree upon the information of others.

We repreſent the people, we are conſtitutionally veſted with the power of determining upon the eſtabliſhment of poſt-roads, and as I underſtand at preſent, ought not to delegate the power to any other perſon.

A general poſt-office is intended to be eſtabliſhed by the bill, and the collection of the revenue is put under the ſuperintendance of a Poſt-Maſter-General, the minutiæ is ſubmitted to him.

I ſhould imagine there ought to be a limitation of the law in point of time, ſay three, four or five years—when we come to the proper place a motion to that purpoſe may be made.

No one in the United States has a greater reſpect for the Preſident than myſelf, and I hold that the ſeveral departments are filled with gentlemen of the firſt abilities and fitneſs, but we are not to confine ourſelves to a view of the moment—this bill has the complexion of a perpetual law; we muſt have ſome regard to conſequences.

If the amendment takes place the office as well as revenue will be thrown into the power of the executive, who may increaſe the roads and offices as far as the revenues go. The revenue of the poſt office is at preſent not great, but if proper ſeeds are now ſown it may hereafter be productive.

In Great Britain much has been obtained from the poſt-office, and moſt of the European nations count upon it as a conſiderable branch of revenue.

Will it be prudent for us to grant this power to the executive in the latitude contended for—we muſt not ſuppoſe that this country will always remain incorrupt, we ſhall ſhare the fate of other nations.

Through the medium of the poſt-office a weighty influence may be obtained by the executive; this is guarded againſt in England by prohibiting officers in the poſt-office department from interfering at elections. There is no ſuch guard or caution in the preſent bill.

By the amendment we are unneceſſarily parting with our revenues, and throwing an improper balance into the executive ſcale, and which our conſtituents do not expect from us.

The Senate heretofore have diſagreed with us, but if they will take the ſame pains we have, the means of information is within their reach—upon a review they may probably change their ſentiments.

This is a law of experiment, let us try it a few years—if upon experience we find ourſelves incompetent to the duty, we muſt (if the conſtitution will admit) grant the power to the executive, or if the conſtitution will not allow ſuch a delegation, ſubmit the article for amendment in a conſtitutional way. I am againſt the amendment.

Mr. B. Bourne was in favor of the amendment, which he thought both expedient and conſtitutional.—In ſpeaking of *poſt-offices and poſt-roads*, the conſtitution, he obſerved, ſpeaks in general terms, as it does of *a mint, exciſes*, &c. &c.—in paſſing the exciſe law, the houſe, not thinking themſelves poſſeſſed of ſufficient information, empowered the Preſident to mark out the diſtricts and ſurveys: and if they had a right to delegate ſuch power to the executive, the further delegation of the power of marking out the roads for the conveyance of the mail, could hardly be thought dangerous: the conſtitution meant no more than that Congreſs ſhould poſſeſs the excluſive right of doing that, by themſelves, or by any other perſon, which amounts to the ſame thing: the buſineſs he thought much more likely to be well executed by the Preſident, or the Poſt-Maſter-General, than by Congreſs. He had himſelf been of the committee who framed the bill; but could not tell whether the roads, marked out in it, were better than any other, except ſo far as relates to the State which he repreſents; and he imagined the other members of the committee were in a ſimilar predicament: The Preſident, he obſerved, having opportunities of obtaining information from the different members of the houſe, from the Poſt-Maſter-General, and from others, will be more competent to determine the proper road: it will be occaſionally neceſſary to change the route, and lay out new roads: and he could ſee no inconvenience from entruſting either the Preſident or the Poſt-Maſter-General with the neceſſary powers for theſe purpoſes:—at all events, the houſe could guard againſt any apprehended danger, by the inſertion of ſuch a clauſe as had been propoſed [by Mr. Hartley] limiting the operation of the bill to three, four or five years: at the expiration of that term the power would revert to Congreſs, and they might then retain the exerciſe of it in their own hands, if they found that any improper uſe had been made of it.

Mr. White made ſeveral obſervations on the the expediency and conſtitutionality of the meaſure. No individual, he ſaid, could poſſeſs an equal ſhare of information with that Houſe on the ſubject of the geography of the United States. He diſapproved of the amendment for many other reaſons, and particularly its approximating to the cuſtom of England. Such advances towards monarchy, if not checked in ſeaſon, he was apprehenſive would tend to unhinge the preſent government. If this government retains its preſent republican form, it will be owing to the members of this Houſe. It is eaſy to ſee what

hand could be made of the poſt-offices, if ever they are under the direction of an improper perſon. At the time of a general election, for inſtance, how eaſy would it be for this man to dictate to particular towns and villages, "If you do not ſend ſuch a man to Congreſs, you ſhall have no poſt-office; but if you elect my friend, you ſhall have a poſt-office, and the roads ſhall be run agreeably to your wiſhes." Another improper uſe may be made of this power by the interception of letters, and checking the regular channel of information throughout the country. Upon the whole, he was clearly for rejecting the motion for ſtriking out the words in the bill.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved that the revenues ariſing from the poſt-office would not, perhaps, produce a ſufficient ſum to defray the expences of the eſtabliſhment: if this ſhould be the fact, he would prefer the amendment, but if the revenue ſhould increaſe from time to time, he ſhould have no objection to the addition of poſts and roads in proportion to ſuch increaſe. The conſequence of eſtabliſhing ſo extenſive a ſyſtem all at once, as was contemplated in the bill, might be, that the revenue would fall ſhort, and then additional taxes muſt be laid to pay off the deficiency: however, upon the whole, if he could be ſatisfied that the revenues of the department would be ſufficient to defray the expences of it, he would be againſt ſtriking out the clauſe in the bill.

Mr. Page.—If the motion before the committee ſucceeds, I ſhall, ſaid he, make one which will ſave a deal of time & money, by making a ſhort ſeſſion of it; for if this houſe can with propriety leave the buſineſs of the poſt-office to the Preſident, it may leave to him any other buſineſs of legiſlation; and I may move to adjourn and leave all the objects of legiſlation to his ſole conſideration and direction: But how the Preſident ſhould be better acquainted with the proper places for poſt-offices and poſt-roads than the repreſentatives of the people, I cannot conceive: In Virginia, for inſtance, cannot the 10 repreſentatives ſay with more certainty what poſt-roads would be proper in that State than any one man? I look upon the motion as unconſtitutional, and if it were not ſo, as having a miſchievous tendency, which I am willing to believe the member who made it is not aware of.

In reply to Mr. Sedgwick, he ſaid, he heard but two arguments on which any ſtreſs was laid, viz. that the Preſident's greater reſponſibility pointed him out as the proper perſon to be entruſted with the important buſineſs of eſtabliſhing poſt offices and poſt roads, and that his ſuperior knowledge of this buſineſs ought to induce the committee to leave it to him alone—but as to the reſponſibility, how that can be greater than the reſponſibility of the members of this houſe, when he is appointed by electors for a longer term than they are—and they elected by the people themſelves, and accountable to them every two years, is to me inconceivable; and as to his ſuperior knowledge, granting that he poſſeſſed it, which I cannot grant—can there be a greater paradox than the aſſertion that the Preſident's knowledge alone, is greater than that very knowledge aided by the united information of both Houſes of Congreſs, collected and preſented to him in the bill? Sir, if the clauſe which it is ſaid we ſhould ſtrike out, inſtead of communicating the ſenſe of this houſe to the Preſident, took away his right of approving or rejecting it—there might be ſome weight in the argument drawn from the ſuppoſition of his ſuperior knowledge—but as this is not, and cannot be the caſe, and ſo far from it, that the clauſe ſubmits the buſineſs to the moſt mature deliberation of the Preſident and Senate; it muſt be paradoxical to ſay that we loſe the advantage of ſuperior wiſdom and knowledge of the buſineſs, if we do not leave it to the Preſident alone—but we are told that the motion is not unconſtitutional:—I think it is;—but who is there that denies it is contrary to the intereſt and ſpirit of a free government? The people, however, may think with the member who made the motion, that the Preſident (that is, the man who is now their Preſident) underſtands this buſineſs, and can do it better than their Repreſentatives; and they may think the whole buſineſs of government might be ſafely entruſted to him—but they are too wiſe to make the experiment, and underſtand the nature of their government ſo well as to complain that Congreſs too often commits to heads of departments what the conſtitution requires at their hands. The Preſident himſelf, if I miſtake not, views the ſubject before us in the light I do, or he would not ſo repeatedly have called on us to make it a peculiar object of our deliberation.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

A bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year 1792, was twice read and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Smith in the chair) and reſumed the conſideration of the "bill to eſtabliſh the poſt office and poſt roads within the United States."

Queſtion before the committee,

Mr. Sedgwick's motion for ſtriking out from the firſt ſection of the bill, the whole detail of the poſt towns and roads from Wiſcaſſet to Savannah, and to make it (with the amendment, inſerted in italic) to read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. that, from and after the paſſing of this act, the following roads be eſtabliſhed as poſt roads, namely, from Wiſcaſſet in the diſtrict of Maine, to Savannah in Georgia, *by ſuch route, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall from time to time, cauſe to be eſtabliſhed.* Provided that the route, by which the mails are at preſent conveyed, ſhall in no caſe be altered, till the contracts already made by the poſtmaſter general, ſhall be determined.

After ſome debate, the queſtion was taken on the motion, and paſſed in the negative.

The Committee then proceeded to the conſideration of the different roads, as detailed in the bill;—ſundry amendments were propoſed;—various difficulties were ſtarted;—the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8.

An engroſſed bill, making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year 1792, was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

Nine memorials were preſented, from as many ſocieties for the abolition of ſlavery, in the States of Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Benſon, Baldwin, Dayton, W. Smith, and Learned.

The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, proceeded to the further conſideration of the poſt-office bill; and, after ſome time ſpent therein, agreed to eſtabliſh the main poſt-road as follows:

Wiſcaſſet, Portland, Portſmouth, *Exeter*, Newbury-Port, Ipſwich, Salem, Boſton, Worceſter, Springfield, Hartford, Middletown, New-Haven, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New-York, Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Brunſwick, Princeton, Trenton, Briſtol, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Wilmington, Elkton, Charleſtown, Havre-de-Grace, Hartford, Baltimore, Bladenſburg, George-Town, Alexandria, Colcheſter, Dumfries, Frederickſburg, Bowling-Green, Hanover Court-Houſe, Richmond, Peterſburg, Halifax, Tarborough, Smithfield, Fayetteville, *New Bridge over Drowning-Creek, Cheraw Court-Houſe*, Camden, *Stateſborough*, Columbia, Cambridge, Auguſta, Savannah.

The committee then proceeded to conſider the croſs poſts, pointed out in the bill; agreed to ſome—altered others—introduced ſome additional ones—roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The Speaker communicated to the houſe a report from the Secretary of State, on the petition of Samuel Breck, and others, proprietors of the Boſton Duck Manufactory, requeſting an excluſive right to affix a particular mark to their manufacture. The report propoſes that the ſubject ſhould be provided for by a general regulation. Read and laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill apportioning the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States according to the firſt enumeration—paſſed with amendments, in which they requeſt the concurrence of the houſe.

The principal amendment is to encreaſe the ratio of repreſentation from thirty to thirty-three thouſand.

In committee of the whole on the poſt-office bill:——Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair. The ſubject was further diſcuſſed, ſeveral motions for additional routs of the poſt were made, lengthy debates enſued; ſome of the motions were rejected, and others agreed to. The committee roſe and reported progreſs—and then the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

PROVIDENCE, November 26.

From an undoubted channel of information we are authoriſed to mention, that the Secretary of the Treaſury, whoſe wiſdom and patriotiſm are conſpicuous on all occaſions, has directed the collectors of the cuſtoms in this ſtate to depoſit all monies received by them in the bank of Providence, and to receive the notes of ſaid bank in payment for duties——the bank in this as in all other caſes of depoſit, being ſubject to the payment of drafts on ſight. This arrangement of the Secretary, while it aids the operation of mercantile and other buſineſs, muſt give the notes a general circulation.

ARTICLE FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, at their ſeſſion in October laſt, paſſed an act to found a Univerſity within that ſtate. It is to be ſituated in the town of Burlington, on the ſouthern bank of the Onion river, and will command a proſpect of Lake Champlain, and a moſt romantically beautiful view of the ſettlements and highlands in the ſtate of New-York, weſt of ſaid Lake. One of the fundamental principles of the inſtitution is, "that in the laws and regulations thereof, preference ſhall not be given to any ſect or denomination of men whatever."

NEW-YORK, December 6.

The death of his Excellency the Marquis De La Luzerne, late Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the court of Verſailles to the United States of America, being confirmed, the Members of the New-York State-Society of Cincinnati are requeſted to honor the memory of their deceaſed brother by wearing the uſual mourning for 21 days. By order of the Preſident,

W. S. SMITH.

*FROM THE ROYAL DANISH AMERICAN GAZETTE.*

CHRISTIANSTÆD, *(St. Croix)* Nov. 2.

ACCOUNT OF THE HURRICANE OF THE 25th ULT.

Accounts received from the Weſt-End and North-Side Quarters, are calamitous beyond imagination, unleſs to thoſe who have been on the different Plantations in thoſe parts of the Iſland; more particularly at the North-Side, where the devaſtation has been moſt deplorable: all the forward canes being totally deſtroyed, and thoſe which were not ſo far advanced in growth, twiſted and torn to pieces. Some few eſtates which were more forward than others, have loſt every piece of cane, nearly the whole turned out by the roots, many of which are blown in whole ſtools out of the pieces, and where there was the moſt flattering proſpect of a great crop, not a hogſhead of ſugar will be made the enſuing year, as the pieces are ſo deſtroyed, that the whole muſt be turned out and new holed and planted, before there can be the leaſt expectation of a crop.

EXTRACT.

"IN America, the European mode of claſſing the ſeveral ranks of a nation is unknown—They allow neither of great men amongſt them, nor men of genius, nor ariſtocrats, nor populace—and this is what is to be underſtood by a PURE REPUBLIC."

*PRICE CURRENT.*—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 pr. Cents | 22/4 | pr. £. | 111⅔ | pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | 12/10 | 13/ | 65 | do. |
| Defered 6 pr. Cents | | 13/4 | 66⅔ | do. |

UNFUNDED DEBT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Final Settl. and other Certificates | 20/4 | 101⅔ | do. |
| Indents | 12/ | 60 | |
| Bank Subſcriptions, | 138 | Dollars. | |

# Philadelphia, December 10.

The ſubſtance of the following truly melancholy intelligence, there is reaſon, from various concurring accounts, to believe is too true.

*Extract of a letter from Shippenſburg December 5, 1791.*

"I herewith write you the diſagreeable news of our army being totally defeated the 4th November, about 15 miles from the Miami Village, and 30 from Fort Jefferſon.

KILLED.

General Butler——Colonel Oldham.
Majors—Brown, Heart, Clark, Ferguſon.
Captains—Bradford, Tipton, Smith, Newman, Phelon, Kirkwood, Price, Sweringen, Cubbs, Gaither.
Lieutenants—Warren, Spear, Luckins, M'Mickle, M'Math, Hopper, Reed, Kelſo, and two others.
Enſigns—Bentley, Cobb, Balch, Brooks, Chaſe, Truman, Purdy, and two others.
Quartermaſters—Ward, Reynolds, Semple.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Gibſon [mortally] Colonel Dark.
Major Butler [mortally.]
Captains—Ford, Doyle, Buchanan, Trueman, Madiſon, Hough, Debuts, Price, Greaton, Crawford, M'Crea, and two others.

About 600 privates killed, and God only knows how many wounded. There were few, if any, officers of diſtinction eſcaped, except Gen. St. Clair.

Seven pieces of cannon, and all the tents, fell into the enemies hands.

Mr. Elliott, the Contractor, wrote this account to Mrs. Elliott, in Hagerſtown, therefore the truth of it need not be doubted."

Accounts from Pittſburgh add, that the attack on our encampment began about day-break, and continued with reſiſtleſs fury for four hours—that Gen. St. Clair, after ſuſtaining ſo great a loſs, withdrew with the remaining troops to Fort-Jefferſon, and there ſuffered ſo extremely for want of proviſions, as to be obliged to kill his horſes for the immediate ſubſiſtence of his army.

RICHMOND, December 2.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KEN.) GAZETTE.

*Copy of a circular letter from Brigadier-General Scott, to the different County Lieutenants in Kentuckey.*

"SIR, LEXINGTON, November 11, 1791.

"We have now received certain intelligence that the army have been defeated. The loſs is very great. The garriſon at Fort-Jefferſon is intercepted, and many, many brave wounded gallant men are now left on the road unable to travel, and without any proviſion but the fleſh of the pack-horſes. This caſe requires immediate exertions. I have appointed a rendezvous of volunteers at Craig's Mill, the 15th inſt. completely equipped, with arms, ammunition, and 20 days proviſion. I truſt that no exertion on your part will be wanting, when the ſafety of our country, and the lives of brave men are in danger. The circumſtance requires the greateſt diſpatch, and no friend to his country can now be idle. Believe me with reſpect, your's.

*** The volunteers who are not ready by the 15th inſt. are to follow as ſoon as poſſible."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mercer County, to a member of the General Aſſembly, dated November 13, 1791.*

"The defeat of General St. Clair, on the 4th inſt. engroſſes all our thoughts; we had 600 men killed and wounded, all the ſtores loſt, and 7 pieces of artillery. This engagement happened about 15 miles from the Miami Village, 30 from Fort-Jefferſon, and 98 from Fort-Waſhington.

"General St. Clair expected an action; the men were drawn up in order of battle, and ſtood in their ranks all night, the army were formed into a hollow ſquare, the artillery and baggage in the centre—the enemy made their attack at the dawn of day on all the lines, particularly on the rear, which was compoſed of militia; they were overpowered and gave way, the Indians ruſhed on and ſoon were poſſeſſed of the artillery, which was retaken in a few moments by a company of regulars with fixed bayonets, but moſt of the matroſſes being killed, no uſe was made of it; the action continued obſtinately till 9 o'clock, when our men gave way.—General St. Clair rallied them, and brought off the greater part of the wounded to Fort-Jefferſon, being purſued about 5 miles, where the remains of the army and wounded are cooped, almoſt ſtarved, living on poor pack-horſes.

"The people of the diſtrict are preparing to go to the relief of Fort-Jefferſon, and I hope by the 20th, 1000 or 1500 effective men will be at Fort-Waſhington, on their way. Upon this occaſion, a number of your acquaintances will turn out, in Lincoln, Logan, Shelby, and Ewing, and Mercer, Col. M'Dowell, and myſelf, with a number of young fellows; we ſhall carry proviſions to the garriſon, and bring off the wounded."

How various is the ſcene of human exiſtence!—this has been ſaid a thouſand times; ſtill the courſe of nature, or which is the ſame, the diſpoſitions of Providence continue from year to year, and from age to age, to enforce the ſolemn remark, that all ſublunary things are vain.

How often are our fondeſt expectations blaſted, our brighteſt proſpects overcaſt with ſhades!—and true it is that the beſt arrangements, and the calculations of the wiſeſt among men, are ſuſceptible of the moſt grievous diſappointments.

The Aſſumption of the State Debts, (ſays a New-York paper of the 2d inſt.) was amongſt the wiſeſt meaſures of the late Congreſs; even thoſe who formerly thought it an exceptionable act, now approve of it, becauſe they have ſeen the good conſequences flowing from it, and they now join with its former advocates in lamenting that the oppoſition made to it was the cauſe of its being left incomplete. Had the ſum been aſſumed which was originally reported by the Secretary of the Treaſury, as the amount of the debts of the ſeveral ſtates, nothing more than juſtice would have been done, and ſome time would have been ſaved to the preſent Congreſs, who will undoubtedly be diſpoſed to follow the liberal and juſt example of their predeceſſors, and compleat that which peculiar circumſtances left unfiniſhed on a former occaſion.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Wedneſday the Houſe of Repreſentatives proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and upon counting the votes, it appeared that the honorable WILLIAM BINGHAM, Eſq. was unanimouſly elected.—On Thurſday the houſe proceeded to the choice of their other officers.

The honorable RICHARD PETERS, Eſq. continues Speaker of the Senate.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

*ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brig Planter, | Poole, | St. Croix |
| Dolphin, | Feaux, | Hiſpaniola |
| Schooner Iſabella, | Anderſon, | Wilmington |
| William, | Wood, | St. Peterſburg |
| Sloop Abigail, | Norton, | Boſton |
| Betſey, | Lewis. | Aux Cayes |

☞ Dr. WILSON's firſt Lecture, of his firſt Courſe, will be delivered at the College, next Monday, at ſix o'clock in the evening; and the firſt Lecture of his ſecond Courſe, will be delivered at the ſame place, at ſix o'clock on Tueſday evening.

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Resolved*, That the form of the power for voting by proxy at any election, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby appoint to be substitute and proxy for and in name and behalf, to vote at any election of a Director or Directors of the Bank of the United States, as fully as might or could were personally present. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

That the form of the power for voting by proxy respecting the enacting, repealing or amending Bye-Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby appoint substitute or proxy, to represent at all meetings of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and in name and behalf, to vote respecting the enacting, repealing or amending such Bye-Laws, Ordinances or Regulations, as may be deemed necessary and convenient for the government of the said Bank. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

That the form of the power for selling, assigning and transferring Bank Stock, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby constitute and appoint of true and lawful attorney, for and in name and behalf, to sell, assign and transfer unto any person or persons, the whole or any part of share unto belonging in the capital or joint stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and for that purpose to make and execute all necessary acts of assignments and transfer, and furthermore one or more persons under to substitute with like full power. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

That the form of the power to receive Dividends be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby constitute and appoint lawful attorney for and in name and behalf, to receive and give receipts for all dividends now due, or which may grow due on share to belonging, in the capital or joint stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } In the presence of }

## American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the prime cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

*Philadelphia, December 3*, 1791. tf

## GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HANDSPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

## Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th instant.

Transfers of the subscriptions to the stock of said Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th instant, deposits will be received, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, discounts may be made.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Discount shall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednesdays, the Discount shall be settled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and shall be made known the next succeeding days.

## AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK OF THE UNITED STATES*,

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Specie which will be due on the several Shares on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the respective Banks of *Massachusetts* and *New-York*.

*Provided*, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of such payment, shall, on or before the first Monday in January next, exhibit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate signed by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment shall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

## Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

*Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.*

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [eptf]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

## TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets

## PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
*LOTTERY TICKETS*,
To be had at the same place.

## Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,
*At the Office next door to the* Custom-House,
*State-Street, BOSTON.* 2m

## JOHN PINTARD,

*SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER*,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*,
at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
*New-York*, No. 57, *King-Street.*

*October* 15, 1791.

*W. M'DOUGALL'S*

## DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

## Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

## Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

*Among them are the following*:

*Folio.* HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.

*Quarto.* Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

*Octavo et infra.* Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Booksellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

## Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December. WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

*TO BE SOLD*,
And possession given immediately,

## That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

## Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

The First and Second Volumes of the
HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
*(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)*
By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,
Are ready for Delivery to Subscribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Chesnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political history of the State, from its first settlement to the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical description of the State, sketches of its natural history, &c. is in the press.

*** A few copies of the first two volumes for sale—price 20*s.*

*November* 5, 1791.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;
Consisting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.
*By EBENEZER HAZARD*, A. M.

*** The price to Subscribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the first and second Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the first; and each subsequent one (except the last) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subscriptions will be received, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit specimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Booksellers there. *Philadelphia, November* 5, 1791.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791. (tawgw)